

Urban District of Felling.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE DISTRICT,**

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

WILLIAM EDWIN PEACOCK,

M.D., B.S., B.H.Y., (DURH.) D.P.H.,

**Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the
Council Fever Hospital.**

FELLING-ON-TYNE :

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Summary, 1911.

Area	2,684 acres
Inhabited Houses	5,456
Population (Census)	25,020
Population Estimated to June 30th.			...	...	25,100
Births	...	...	...	...	831
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	33.1
Deaths Registered in District	...	...	...	...	345
Deaths Registered beyond District			...	...	46
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	391
Death Rate per 1000 Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	15.5
,, from Zymotic Disease			...	...	3.1
,, „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0.07
,, „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.03
,, „ Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	nil.
,, „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0.95
,, „ Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1.91
,, „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1.2
,, „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0.3
,, „ Acute Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	2.31
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Births)			...	...	127



*Health Department,
Council Buildings,
Felling.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Felling Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Tenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the district.

In regard to the vital statistics for 1911, as compared with 1910. The death-rate is higher than it has been for two years, being 15·5 per 1000, as compared with 13·0 in 1910 ; 13·9 in 1909. It is less however, if we except these two exceptional years, than it has ever been previously, and 1909 and 1910 were moist and cool in summer and mild in winter. Such years protect us from acute respiratory diseases in winter and diarrhoea or infective enteritis in summer.

A remarkable feature of the year is that 33 deaths are due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with 20 in 1910, and I trust that with compulsory notification this increase may be checked.

An increase of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis was expected, and was general throughout the country, owing to the excessive heat in the late summer. The number of deaths attributable to this disease amounted to 38 as compared with 17 in 1910.

Another reason for our increased death-rate is the fact that more persons died out of the district who claimed this district as their place of abode than as ever occurred before, viz., 46.

The largest number non-residents to be returned as belonging this district has, in any previous year, been 29; and in 1901 they numbered only 7. Such a large number makes an appreciable difference in the death-rate, increasing it, as will be seen by Table 1, column 7, by 2 per 1000.

This increase may perhaps be accounted for by the new method adopted this year by the Registrar General for notifying Medical Officers quarterly from the Registrar General's Department.

In regard to Infectious Notifiable Disease the year 1911 stands out as a record one for the district. Only 82 cases of infectious disease occurred.

Previous to this the least number of notifications was in 1910, viz.- 137.

This virtually means, as far as notifiable Infectious disease is concerned, an attack rate of 3 per 1000 inhabitants.

The Infant Mortality rate of 127 per 1000 births, as compared with 110 in 1910. 106 children died under the age of one year.

The number of persons dying in Institutions outside of the district was 46.

Of these—

13 died in the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle.

15 ,, Union Workhouse, Gateshead

8 ,, County Asylum.

1 ,, Union Hospital, South Shields.

1 ,, Ingham Infirmary, South Shields

1 ,, Children's Hospital, Gateshead

6 ,, Union Hospital, Wordsley, Kingswinford
Staffordshire.

1 ,, Old Fold Mine, Gateshead.

The following Table compares the chief vital Statistics of this district with those of the Administrative County for the year 1911.

Annual Rates per 1,000 Population,

1911.

		FELLING U.D.	DURHAM Co.
Birth Rate	...	33.1	31.7
Death Rate	...	15.5	16.1
Zymotic Death Rate	..	3.1	3.01
Scarlet Fever Rate	...	0.07	0.07
Diphtheria Rate	...	0.03	0.15
Enteric Fever Rate	...	Nil	0.16
Measles Rate	...	0.51	0.44
Whooping Cough Rate	...	0.95	0.38
Diarrhoea Rate	...	1.91	1.77
Phthisis Rate	...	1.20	0.88
Other Tubercular Diseases			
Rate	...	0.3	0.61
Acute Respiratory Rate	...	2.31	2.39
Infant Mortality Rate	...	127	158

It will be seen that the Birth Rate is considerably higher than County Birth Rate, and that the Death Rate is lower than that of the County. As the death was calculated after the Registrar General's return had been received for this district and that of the County was received by me before that return, it is therefore possible that the death rate of this district may compare even more favourably than is shown in the Table.

Whooping Cough, Phthisis and Measles, so far as this district is concerned, compare unfavourably with the County Rates, and to a less extent Diarrhoea. Whilst Diphtheria and Enteric compare most favourably ; as does the Infant Mortality, viz., 127 to 158.

Population.

The Census of 1911 gave a population of 25,020, being an increase of 2,420 on the Census of 1901.

Just prior to the taking of the Census a number of people left the district owing to bad trade, and owing to their obtaining work elsewhere. The number of persons resident in the district, six months previous to the census being taken, would be, in my opinion, considerably in excess of the number shown by the census.

Births.

The number of births registered in the district during the year was 823 ; of these 795 were legitimate and 28 were illegitimate.

Births transferable from other districts to this district numbered 8 ; of these 3 were legitimate and 5 illegitimate.

The Birth Rate of those registered in the district equals 32·7 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the corrected birth rate, with the transferable births added, is equal to 33·1 per 1,000.

The number of Births is less than in 1910 by -74.

The actual Birth Rate is greater, being 33·1, as compared with 31·9 in 1910.

The following Table gives the number of births in each district and the district birth rate :—

District.		Number of Births.		Birth Rate.
FELLING ..	....	297	..	27·4
HEWORTH	....	366	.	39·5
WINDY NOOK	....	160	..	32·1

Heworth Parish has the highest birth rate for the past year. It has held this position for many years.

The following Table gives the number Births in each month in the various Districts also the sex:—

Births 1911.

Month.	FELLING			HEWORTH			WINDY NOOK			Combined Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1911.										
January ..	11	16	27	18	16	34	5	7	12	73
Feb. ..	11	15	26	14	10	24	1	5	6	56
March ..	13	10	23	21	11	32	7	12	19	74
April ..	10	10	20	13	6	19	6	6	12	57
May ..	16	14	30	17	25	42	5	8	13	85
June ..	11	7	18	4	17	21	12	9	21	60
July ..	10	11	21	18	13	31	9	5	14	66
August ..	17	13	30	22	15	37	6	10	16	83
Sept. ..	15	16	31	17	15	32	5	3	8	71
Oct. ..	15	9	24	18	9	27	6	1	7	58
Nov. ..	14	12	26	18	20	38	6	8	14	78
Dec. ..	10	11	21	16	13	29	8	10	18	68
TOTAL ..	153	144	297	196	170	366	76	84	160	823
Trasferable Births	$\begin{cases} \text{Legitimate} & \begin{cases} 1 \text{ Male} & \dots \\ 2 \text{ Females} & \dots \end{cases} \\ \text{Illegitimate} & \begin{cases} 3 \text{ Males} & \dots \\ 2 \text{ Females} & \dots \end{cases} \end{cases}$									
										3
										5
										831

It will seen that there has been an excess of males of 27. In 1910 and 1909 there was respectively an excess of females of 19 and 27.

The following Tables give the number of Births in each Quarter of the year with the Quarterly Birth Rate :—

FELLING.					
Period of Year.			Number of Births.		Birth Rate.
1st Quarter ..	....		76	..	28·0
2nd ..	..	....	68	..	25·1
3rd ..	..	....	82	..	30·3
4th ..	..	....	71	..	25·9

HEWORTH.					
Period of Year.			Number of Births.		Birth Rate.
1st Quarter ..	....		90	..	38·8
2nd ..	..	....	82	..	35·4
3rd ..	..	....	100	..	43·2
4th ..	..	....	94	..	40·7

WINDY NOOK.					
Period of Year.			Number of Births.		Birth Rate.
1st Quarter ..	....		37	..	29·7
2nd ..	..	....	46	..	34·2
3rd ..	..	....	38	..	30·5
4th ..	..	....	39	..	31·3

The natural increase *i.e.*, the excess of Births over Deaths during the year was 440, as compared with 566 in 1910. 451 in 1909, and 495 in 1908.

The number of Illegitimate Births registered in the district during the year was 28 (15 males and 13 females), as compared with 35 in 1910.

The number Illegitimate Births occurring out of the district but belonging to the district was 5, viz., 3 males and 2 females.

They occurred as follows :—

District.	Males.	Females	Total
FELLING ..	6	5	11
HEWORTH ..	8	7	15
WINDY NOOK ..	1	1	2
Transferable Illegitimate Births }	3	2	5

Of the 28 illegitimate children born in this district during the year, 5 died before attaining the age of 1 year.

3 deaths occurred in Felling.

2 „ „ Heworth.

Deaths.

The number of Deaths registered in the District during the year was 345, being equivalent to an annual death rate of 13.7 per 1000 of population, but with 46 deaths of persons who died out of the district ; the total number of deaths is 391, which gives a death rate of 15.5 per 1000 inhabitants. This is an increase of 2.5 per 1000, as compared with 1910.

The average Death Rate for the 10 years, 1901 to 1910 is 17·3 per 1000, so that our death rate, even though an increase on 1910, is well below the average. To put it in other words, if our death rate had to reach the average of the last 10 years 45 more deaths would have had to have been registered.

In the year 1901 the Census gave the population of 22,600 and 516 deaths were registered, being equivalent to a death rate of 22·83 per 1000 inhabitants.

If our death rate for 1911 had to reach such a figure as that of 1901, 575 deaths would have had to be registered to obtain it, or 184 more than occurred in 1911.

The following Table shows the Mortality percentages at the various periods.

AGE	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
Under 1 Year	106	27·1 per cent
1 year & under 2 years	47	12·0 ..
2 .. 5 ..	33	8·5 ..
5 .. 15 ..	14	3·5 ..
15 .. 25 ..	12	3·0 ..
25 .. 45 ..	42	10·7 ..
45 .. 65 ..	63	16·0 ..
65 years and upwards ..	74	18·9 ..

Infant Mortality.

Rate 127 per 1000 Births.

The number of children who died before attaining the age of 1 year was 106. This amounts to an Infant Mortality Rate of 127 per 1000 births, or 17 per 1000 births more than in 1910.

The increase is chiefly to Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea. 9 deaths occurring from the former disease, as compared with 5 in 1910, and 25 from the latter as compared with 13 in 1910.

If the increase of deaths from these two causes be deducted our Infant Mortality would be about the same as 1910, viz: 109.

Whooping Cough is unfortunately considered a disease of little importance by the working classes. They take children suffering from this disease out in the most inclement weather, and expose them in tram cars and trains. They even take them to places of amusement where the atmosphere is hot and vitiated. It is not astonishing therefore that an attack of Broncho Pneumonia frequently supervenes with a fatal result. Apart from the fact that the parents are acting unfairly by their offspring, there is the very important one that children who are healthy in every way are exposed to infection by these sufferers being in public places in an infectious condition. It is not only children who may be affected but adults, even of 60 years may develop Whooping Cough, and to such persons the disease is not only inconvenient but positively dangerous.

The summer of 1911 was an exceptional one, as far as high temperatures were concerned. Such a summer tends to the development of Diarrhoea, due to food becoming infected by flies.

There is an increase of 12 deaths from this disease, amongst infants, as compared with 1910.

The average Infant Mortality Rate for the 10 years, 1901-1910 is 152 per 1000 births.

If we take the quinquennial periods viz : 1901-1905 the average Infant Mortality Rate is 174, and for 1906-1910 it is 130, thus showing a steady decline. I trust that we may be able to reduce it to even a lower rate than the rate for 1910, viz., 110.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

Zymotic Rate 3·1 per 1000.

During the year 78 deaths were registered as occurring from these diseases as compared with 22 in 1910.

Zymotic diseases include the following Notifiable and Non-Notifiable Diseases:—Small-pox, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Continued Fever, Measles, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

The following Table compares the number of deaths from Zymotic diseases for the years, 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1908 :—

	1911		1910		1909		1908
Measles ...	13	...	3	...	13	...	2
Scarlet Fever	2	...	2	...	4	...	3
Whooping Cough	24	...	7	...	3	...	14
Diphtheria ...	1	...	2	...	5	...	4
Enteric Fever ...	nil.	...	2	...	1	...	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	38	...	6	...	6	...	15
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	78		22		32		40

The increase in Diarrhœa and Enteritis is due partly to alteration in the Table of Causes of Death, as in former years Diarrhœa and Enteritis were differentiated whereas now they are both entered under one head. A most satisfactory feature of the year is the fact that no death occurred from Enteric Fever. This is the first time such a report has been possible since 1906.

Phthisis

Phthisis Rate 1·20 per 1000.

During the year 33 deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with 20 in 1910 and 30 in 1909.

The following Table shows the number of deaths due to Phthisis for the 10 years, 1901 to 1910 :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.		
1901	31
1902	31
1903	37
1904	23
1905	30
1906	42
1907	28
1908	23
1909	30
1910	20

The number of deaths registered from other Tuberculous diseases was 10, as compared with 15 in 1910 and 26 in 1909.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations all cases notified have been visited and instructions and disinfectants left.

In May of 1911 the Sanitary Committee held a Special Meeting to consider what means, if any, they could take to reduce the prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and also the number of deaths from this disease. The following resolution was carried unanimously and confirmed by the Council :—

“The Committee have carefully considered the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospital) Regulations 1911, and recommend that the Medical Officer of Health prepare 1 leaflet containing suitable information and instructions respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease, that copies of such leaflet be forwarded to the Medical Practitioners for distribution in necessary cases in this district; that the Medical Officer of Health be empowered to supply in proper cases, such apparatus, utensils, or articles, as he may consider reasonably necessary for securing the safe disposal or destruction of infectious discharges, or for diminishing the risk or preventing the spread of infection, and that Medical Practitioners be asked to report to the Medical Officer of Health cases of patients within the terms of the said regulations whom they deem suitable to be supplied with such apparatus etc.”

Acting upon this resolution the following information and instructions were printed and circulated in a small four leaf booklet, convenient for the pocket.

CONSUMPTION OR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Every year more than 40,000 persons die from this disease in England and Wales. It affects all classes of Society and all ages. It is not hereditary.

It is due entirely to a germ or bacillus and it spreads by infection from one person to another.

The Spit, or Sputum, of Consumptive patients contains millions of these germs and is the chief means by which infection is spread. It is therefore necessary for everyone to know the best way to prevent themselves from being infected with this disease.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

- 1.—Do not spit on the floors of Public Rooms, Tramcars, or Railway Carriages, and use your influence to prevent others from doing so.
- 2.—See that your bedrooms are thoroughly and continually ventilated, and when the weather permits always sleep with bedroom window a few inches down from the top, for fresh air is a preventative and curative agent. Spend as much of your leisure time as possible in the fresh air.
- 3.—Let your food be plain and nutritious, avoid over indulgence in alcholic liquors, and tobacco, and have regular hours for food and rest.
- 4.—Keep the body clean and wear warm clothes. Do not remain in clothes or boots that are wet, but change them at the earliest opportunity.
- 5.—Infection may lurk in the dust of houses. Never remove into a house in which a consumptive has died without having it thoroughly disinfected and then cleaned. In cleaning do as much moist cleaning as possible, and do not raise dust as it may contain dried germs of consumption, and when these are breathed into the lungs they may cause the disease.

6.—Most victims receive their infection direct from sufferers. Turn away from anyone who is coughing, as there is always a fine spray when a patient coughs, (this can be seen in bright sunlight), and this spray contains germs which may set up disease. Sufferers should always hold a cloth or paper handkerchiefs over their mouths when coughing and should not spit except into such articles, or into a spittoon in which there is disinfectant.

7.—Never sleep in the same bed with a consumptive, and not even in the same room, if avoidable. Always wash your hands at the earliest opportunity after shaking hands with a consumptive, just as you would do if you had shaken hands with anyone suffering from an Infectious Fever, and on no account kiss a consumptive.

8.—When a patient dies or vacates his house the Sanitary Authority should be asked to disinfect the room. They will also disinfect clothing when desired.

The great points for those who would avoid the disease, as well as those newly affected are ;

Fresh air, Scrupulous cleanliness, Good food, Temperate and regular living, suitable exercise and rest.

(Issued by Order of the Council.)

WM. E. PEACOCK,

M.D., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bedside Spittoon, Pocket Spittoons, with spring fastener, Paper Handkerchiefs and Disinfectants are kept in stock at the Council Buildings, and are supplied to all suitable cases.

The resolution allows of other apparatus being supplied where any may be deemed necessary.

The Council do not provide any beds in a Sanatorium, nor is there any Tuberculin Dispensary in the district. The Poor Law Authority for the district however have beds in the Stanhope Sanatorium, and cases from this district are sent there on special recommendation.

Phthisis becomes a compulsory notifiable disease on January 1st, 1912, and all arrangements have been made for following up cases of Phthisis that may be notified, just as in the case of other Infectious Disease.

Cancer

12 deaths were registered as occurring from this disease, as compared with 17 in 1910 and 19 in 1909.

Acute Respiratory Diseases

Rate 2·31 per 1000.

59 deaths were registered under this head, as compared with 74 in 1910.

22 were due to Bronchitis.

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------|
| 24 | „ | Broncho Pneumonia. |
| 9 | „ | Pneumonia. |
| 4 | „ | Other Respiratory Disease. |

The following Table gives the ages of those who died from Acute Respiratory Disease :—

Under 1 year	...	...	21
1 year and under 2 years	...	...	11
2 „ „ 5 „	...	...	3
5 „ „ 15 „	...	...	1
15 „ „ 25 „	...	...	nil.
25 „ „ 45 „	...	...	4
45 „ „ 65 „	...	...	6
65 years and upwards	...	...	13
			—
			59

Nephritis and Bright's Disease

10 deaths were registered under this heading.

4 were 25 years and under 45 years.

4 „ 45 „ 65 „

2 „ 65 years and upwards.

Appendicitis and Typhlitis

2 deaths occurred from this disease.

Accidents

16 deaths occurred as the result of violence. This a larger number than that for many years previous.

Classified according to age :—

Under 1 year	...	...	1
1 year and under 2 years	...	...	2
2 „ „ 5 „	...	...	2
5 „ „ 15 „	...	...	1
15 „ „ 25 „	...	...	4
25 „ „ 45 „	...	...	3
45 „ „ 65 „	...	...	3
			—

Suicides

There were no cases of Suicide during the year.

All Other Causes

138 deaths were registered from other diseases than those mentioned in the Local Government Board's Table III. In 1910 the number was 102.

Notifiable Diseases.

During the year 91 notifications of Infectious Disease were received ; 9 of these were subsequently withdrawn, leaving a total number of 82 cases of infectious disease.

This is the least number notified since the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889 came into force.

Previous to 1911, 137 notifications was the least number received in any one year, viz., 1910.

In 1909 there were 279 notifications.

Of the 82 cases notified in 1911,

6 were Enteric Fever.

41 ,,, Scarlet Fever

24 ,,, Diphtheria.

10 ,,, Erysipelas.

1 ,,, Puerperal Fever.

The following Table shows the numbers of each Notifiable Disease received during the 10 years, 1901—1910, and the averages :—

YEAR	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Totals
1901	..	179	14	37	..	31	2	263
1902	..	272	10	12	..	32	2	328
1903	28	275	13	12	..	43	..	371
1904	182	114	10	16	..	37	3	382
1905	85	160	30	9	..	36	9	329
1906	..	95	40	13	..	27	4	179
1907	..	99	25	9	..	14	4	151
1908	..	131	18	8	..	13	2	173
1909	..	116	21	11	1	29	1	279
1910	..	76	36	7	..	13	5	137
Average.	29	151	21	13	0.1	27	3	259
1911	..	41	24	6	..	10	1	82

It will readily be seen that the year 1911 is greatly below the averages with the exception of Diphtheria.

The death rates from Notifiable Diseases in 1911 are given below :—

Scarlet Fever Rate	..	0.07.
Diphtheria ,,	...	0.03.
Enteric Fever ,,	...	nil.
Puerperal Fever Rate	...	0.03.

Death Rate from all Notifiable Diseases	0.13.
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The following Table gives the number of deaths from all Notifiable Diseases for the 10 years, 1901—1910 and the averages—

YEAR	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Totals
1901	..	8	10	3	..	3	1	25
1902	..	7	3	1	..	..	3	14
1903	1	6	5	2	..	1	5	20
1904	15	1	1	3	..	3	3	26
1905	1	3	6	3	..	1	5	19
1906	..	3	10	..	..	2	2	17
1907	..	9	2	3	..	..	1	15
1908	..	3	4	2	..	1	..	10
1909	..	4	5	1	..	1	..	11
1910	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	9
Average.	1	4	4	2	..	1	2	16
1911	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	4

It will be seen that the number of deaths from Notifiable Disease is less than half the number of even the least figure of previous years, which may be considered very satisfactory.

It will be seen also that the average number of deaths from Notifiable Diseases, 1901—1910 is 16, as compared with only 4 in 1911.

Small-Pox

No case of Small-pox occurred during 1911.

Scarlet Fever

During the year 41 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, as compared with 76 cases in 1910.

There was no marked incidence of the disease until June. It then decreased until the month of September. October brought 5 cases and November 10, after which there was a decline.

6 cases occurred in Felling.

31 " Heworth.

4 ,,, Windy Nook.

The following Table gives the number of cases, their ages, the month in which they occurred and the districts.

1911	All ages	Und	I	I-5	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 & up.	Felling	Heworth	Windy Nook
	I	I	I	I-5	5	15	25	45	65			
Jan.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Feb.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
May	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
June	8	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..
July	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Aug.	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Sept.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Oct.	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
Nov.	10	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2
Dec.	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Total	41	..	10	27	3	1	..	..	6	31	4	

Diphtheria

During the year 24 cases of Diphtheria were notified as compared with 36 in 1910.

The incidence of the disease was greatest in the early part of the year ; 4 cases being notified in January, 4 in February, and 5 in March. All the cases were verified by Bacteriological Examination. These examinations are carried out at the Laboratory of the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Anti-toxin is supplied free of charge, and has been so supplied since early in 1908, to all practitioners upon application ; the only condition being that a swab from the patient's throat must be sent for Bacteriological Examination. The fee for this examination is paid by the Durham County Council, so that the condition does not press heavily either upon the patient nor upon the Medical Practitioner.

5 cases of the 24 were removed to hospital.

The following Table shows the number of cases, the ages, months in which they occurred and the district :—

1911	All ages	Und	1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & up.	Felling	Heworth	Windy Nook
		I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Feb.	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Mar.	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
April	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
May	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
June	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
July	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Aug.	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sept.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct.	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Nov.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	..	..	11	7	4	1	..	1	5	13	6	

Enteric Fever

No case of Enteric Fever was notified from September 1910 until September 1911, the district being free from this disease for eleven months and three weeks.

A case was then notified in the Heworth Parish. On making investigation the patient had been ill some three weeks, and had some two or three weeks previously been on a visit to the South of the County of Durham. She was being nursed by a trained fever nurse and was not removed to hospital. No other case occurred from this one.

On September 23rd a case was notified in the Heworth Parish and on visiting the case I found that she had only been in the district some five or six days, and previous to this had been a domestic servant in a rural district in Durham County. She felt ill and had returned home to be nursed. She had not been home, even on a visit, for some four months. She was removed to hospital but unfortunately she had, during her short stay at home, been sleeping with a niece. The latter contracted it by personal contact as did also a small boy who was a playmate of the neice. Both of these cases were removed to hospital and there was no further outbreak.

On October 10th a case was notified in Felling district. I visited the case and found it to be a teacher, employed at the County Council School at Kelloe, near Coxhoe, County of Durham.

Sheis case resided at Kelloe and had felt ill whilst teaching but remained at School until the Autumn week holiday, thinking that if she came home she would recover her health in that time. She had not visited her home in this district for some six weeks previous to her illness.

This case was removed to Hospital, and no further outbreak occurred from it.

On November 13th another case was notified. This was a person who had been in the district only four days, having come from Arkansas, United States, America, when he found it necessary to call in a Medical Practitioner, who notified him as suffering from Enteric Fever. He stated that he had crossed the Atlantic in the s.s. St. Paul, and that he had been ill during the whole voyage, and was feeling much worse when he arrived at Southampton. He however managed to travel North, but was compelled in a couple of days to take to his bed. He was removed to Hospital, and no further case occurred up to the end of the year.

5 cases out of 6 notified were removed to Hospital, and no death occurred from this disease.

The following Table shows the period of the year in which the cases occurred, their ages and the districts.

1911	Total	Und	1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & up.	Felling	Heworth	Windy Nook.
Sept.	2	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	..	2	..	
Oct.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Nov.	2	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	..	2	..	..
Total	6	..	..	..	2	I	2	I	..	2	4	..	

Erysipelas

10 cases of this disease occurred during the year, no death from it was registered.

The following Table shows the distribution of the disease:—

1911	All ages	1—2	Und	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & up.	Felling	Heworth	Windy Nook
Jan.	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	..
Feb.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	I	I	..
Mar.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	..
May	3	...	...	...	...	I	..	2	..	2	I	..
June	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	..	..	..	I
Oct.	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	..	I	..
Nov.	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	..	I	..
Total	10	..	..	..	I	I	2	6	..	3	6	I

Puerperal Fever

1 case of this disease was notified from Heworth Parish. It ended fatally.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 and 1911.

14 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified to me from Poor Law Hospital.

These were visited, and disinfectants and instructions left.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Measles

Measles was prevalent during the early portion of the year, but declined towards the month of August. 13 deaths occurred from this disease.

Whooping Cough

24 deaths were registered as due to Whooping Cough complicated with Broncho Pneumonia.

9 children who succumbed to the disease were under the age of 1 year.

Locally this disease is considered one which children must necessarily contract, and it is therefore treated in a very light way ; yet it has caused eight times as many deaths as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria combined, which is no light matter.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis

This disease was responsible for 38 deaths, as compared with 17 in 1910.

The increase was due to the very high temperature during the late summer, and to food becoming infected by flies. There was an increase in the number of deaths from the disease, throughout the whole country and this district most probably suffered only proportionally in that increase.

During the excessive heat special precautions were taken in regard to more frequent scavenging, and the removal of refuse such as accumulates in the vicinity of dwellings, and proves a suitable breeding ground for flies.

In most of the daily and evening papers circulating in this district, recommendations were to be seen from various Medical Officers of Health advising the public as to how to avoid the infection of the disease, and in view of the wide publicity given to their recommendations, it was not deemed advisable to issue any special notices in this district.

Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Every case of Infectious Disease notified is visited immediately, and the premises inspected and note taken of the accommodation in the house for isolating the case effectually. If the accommodation is sufficient to secure isolation and the parents do not desire its removal to Hospital, disinfectants with printed instructions as to their use, and as to methods to be followed in order to prevent others resident in the house, becoming infected, are left. These notices point out the dangers of discharges etc., and also the danger of glasses, cups, spoons etc. being used by other members of the household without being properly disinfected.

When the patient is free from infection as certified by the medical attendant, the bedding and other clothing are disinfected and the rooms disinfected by means of the Formalin Sprayer and Lamp.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 19 Slaughter Houses in the District, all owned by private individuals. There is no Public Slaughter House. The offal from these Slaughter Houses is removed immediately after the slaughtering of the animals and taken to the Destructor. They have all been inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.

Schools.

There are 10 Schools with 18 Departments, under the Education Committee. These have all been visited and inspected during the year, and any defect noted and remedied.

Public Bakehouses.

These have been inspected and found to be in good condition. No underground bakehouses exist in the district.

Water Supply.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company provide a constant supply, and the service has been satisfactory in regard to constancy of supply, and also as to purity of the water.

Medical Examination of School Children.

The requirements of the Board of Education have been complied with. All children entering school have been examined and also those who were due to leave school during the year. There was a marked improvement noticeable in personal cleanliness this year as compared with previous years.

I expect shortly to be able to lay before the Education Committee my Annual Report on the inspection.

Cow-sheds and Dairies.

The number of Cow-keepers on the register is 18, and most of the milk from their cows is consumed in the district.

The cow-sheds have been regularly inspected and found generally to be kept clean and regularly white-washed. During 1911 the Council adopted 600 cubic feet as the minimum of space for each cow. The byres are well lighted and well ventilated. The number of persons registered as purveyors of milk is 48.

Factory and Workshops Act.

The Factories and Workshops have been visited and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

There is no homeworker's list as the industries in this district are not such as necessitate work being given out to be completed at

home. The number of Factories is 9, the same as in 1910. The following list gives particulars :—

Shipbuilding Works and Yard	..	..	..	I
Printers and Publisher	..	..	..	3
Paint Works	..	..	..	I
Patent Composition and Paint	..	..	..	I
Engineering and Brass Foundry	..	..	..	I
Chemical Works	..	..	..	I
Wholesale Co-operative Society Ltd.-				
Cabinet Making	..	..	..
Drugs and Drysaltery	..	..
Printing	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..
Tailoring	..	..	..
				—
				9

The number of Workshops and Work-places is 49, being 3 less than in 1910.

The following is a list of the Workshops :—

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	8
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	4
Blousemaker	..	..	..	..	..	I
Brickmakers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Builders and Contractors	..	..	..	..	..	3
Beer Bottlers	..	..	..	..	..	I
Cartmen—Shoeing Smith	..	..	..	..	..	I
Cartwright	..	..	..	..	..	I
Cycle Repairer	..	:	..	..	..	I
Dressmakers	..	..	..	..	..	5
Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	5
Milliners	..	..	..	..	..	2
Millwright	..	..	..	..	..	I
Plumbers||	..	..	..	..	..	2
Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sculptors (Monumental)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shippers (Grindstone)	..	..	..	..	..	I
Wherry Builders	..	..	..	..	..	2

Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage is discharged directly into the River Tyne without any purification. The daily tides carry all sewage to the sea.

Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

Housing and Town Planning Act 1909.

During the year regular inspections of the district have been made, and a considerable amount of good work accomplished.

It will be seen from the Inspector's Report, in which particulars are given in detail, that 101 notices have been served and houses dealt with under the Act, for Sanitary defects.

12 have been closed by order of the Council.

3 have been closed voluntarily by the owner after defects have been pointed out.

2 houses were closed in Reay Street.

8	"	"	Jonadab.
2	"	"	Brown's Buildings, Holly Hill.
1	"	"	Hunter's Place.
2	"	"	Brewery Lane.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During 1911 greater use has been made of the facilities offered for the examination of swabs from suspected throats ; Sputa from suspected cases of Phthisis, and also of Widal's test for suspected cases of Enteric Fever.

During the year the following reports have been received :—

Diiphtheria	-	Positive Result	...	30
„	-	Negative „	...	21
„	-	Inconclusive	...	1
Phthisis	-	Positive Result	...	1
„	-	Negative „	...	6
Enteric	-	Positive „	...	2
				—
		Total	...	61

Isolation Hospital.

During the year 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, 5 Diphtheria and 6 cases of Enteric Fever were admitted to Hospital. One of the latter cases was subsequently withdrawn.

One death occurred from Scarlet Fever, complicated with Diphtheria.

The Staff consists of—

- 1 Nurse Matron.
- 1 Charge Nurse.
- 1 Trained Nurse.
- 1 Ward Maid.
- 1 Cook General.

These are supplemented by Nurses from one of the Nursing Homes as occasion requires.

Most of the Infectious Diseases occurred in houses where the children could be conveniently isolated, which accounts for the small percentage of admissions out of the number of cases notified, viz: 18 per cent.

The Thresh Steam Disinfector has worked well during the year, all bedding and clothes being disinfected in it.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

This has been carefully carried out by the Council's Workmen under the direction of the Surveyor.

The amount of refuse dealt with each year is over 19,000 loads, half of which is taken to the Destructor, and half deposited upon the land and ploughed in by the local farmers.

During the year 27 midden privies have been demolished and replaced by 25 ash-closets, and 13 ash-closets have been replaced by 18 water closets.

The following Table shows the number of Midden Privies abolished during the years, 1902---1911, and the number of Ash Closets or Water Closets erected to replace them.

Year.	Midden Privies abolished.	Ash or Water Closets erected.
1902	24	40
1903	62	94
1904	129	281
1905	238	420
1906	64	90
1907	49	76
1908	48	70
1909	35	58
1910	28	36
1911	27	43
	704	1208

The Council are insisting upon Water Closets being installed in all New Buildings, and wherever possible midden privies are been replaced by Water Closets.

The number of notifications of Enteric Fever has steadily diminished since most of the midden privies have been abolished, as has also the number of deaths from this disease.

Phthisis: Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	Total number of Beds	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis ?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium: If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium ?
Early Cases ...	nil	No	No
Intermediate Cases ...	nil		
Advanced Cases ...	nil		

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary,--If so, give particulars } No.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year 1911 has been one of steady progress as far as the Sanitary condition of the district is concerned. In regard to the housing question steady progress has been continued, and this is all the more satisfactory when it is understood that in a district such as this, where a large number of labourers require small houses and cannot afford to pay more than two shillings or half-a-crown a week in rent, that the improvement has been effected without causing any great amount of inconvenience to the tenants by the closing of insanitary houses.

During the house inspections one was struck with the fact that the greatest and most pressing need is cleanliness, in its fullest and widest sense ; cleanliness of the person, the habits, the house, and the surroundings. The gospel of soap and water indeed needs preaching, but I am afraid that the old saying, that "you cannot teach an old dog new tricks" can also be aptly applied to the human being. To effect a reformation in this direction it will, in my opinion, be necessary to teach the children the lesson in school, and not only teach it but to let them see it exemplified in their schools and school environment. It will also be necessary to point out to them the disgrace of dirt and to emphasise the fact that dirt and disease are inseparable and that in a great many cases disease is dirt. Such lessons inculcated during the impressionable period of School life would do much to improve existing conditions, as most children would unconsciously carry the teaching into their after life and become an influence for good in their respective spheres.

In conclusion, allow me to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Council for their kindness in affording me every assistance in the discharge of my duties.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the information and assistance which I have received from Dr. T. Eustace Hill, County Medical Officer, and also the assistance given me by the Officials of other Departments of your Council.

I again wish to record my high appreciation of the services of Mr. H. G. Baldock, who has rendered me every possible assistance during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. PEACOCK, M.D., B.H.Y., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX.

Vital and Sanitary Statistics

INCLUDING THE

Tables of Infant Mortality.

1911,

TABLE I.

(Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years)

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transferable Deaths.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT		At all Ages.				
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	25,600	..	884	34.5	384	15.0	29	111	134	405	16.7			
1907	26,300	..	870	33.3	423	16.0	16	109	125	439	16.6			
1908	26,940	..	894	31.3	399	14.8	29	126	140	428	15.8			
1909	27,622	..	817	29.5	366	13.2	23	117	143	386	13.9			
1910	28,323	..	905	31.9	339	11.1	30	100	111	369	13.1			
1911	25,100	823	831	33.1	345	13.7	..	46	101	127	391	15.5		

Area of District—2,684 Acres.
 Total population at all Ages—25,100.
 Number of inhabited houses—5,456
 Average Number per house—4.5.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.	Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup) ..	24	..	..	11	7	4	1	1	5
Erysipelas ..	10	..	..	10	27	3	1	2	6
Typhus Fever ..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis { T. Reg. 1908 ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
{ T. Reg. 1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	96	..	21	37	10	18	9	12
									15

Isolation Hospital—Felling Council Hospital,
Windy Nook.

Total Available Beds—24, and 6 Cots.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1911.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Res- idents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
All causes	391	106	47	33	14	12	42	63	74	391	
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	13	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	9	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	24	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerobro-Spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	33	..	1	1	2	5	16	8	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	10	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..
Bronchitis	22	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	8	..
Broncho-Pneumonia	24	13	6	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..
Pneumonia (all other forms)	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	2	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	38	25	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth .. ..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides .. ..	..	16	1	2	1	2	4	3	3	..	..
Suicides .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases .. ..	..	138	27	7	8	3	..	10	29	54	..

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year 1911.
FELLING URBAN DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under
One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes—Certified .. .	16	5	5	3	29	22	20	17	18	106
Uncertified
{ Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles	I
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria and Croup
Whooping Cough	I	2	3	3	9
{ Diarrhoea	5	I	..	6
Enteritis	2	2	5	2	5	5	19
{ Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis	I
Other Tuberculous Diseases	I	..	2	3
{ Congenital Malformations .. .	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Premature Birth	9	2	..	II	I	..	..	..	12
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	I	..	I	..	I	I	..	3
Ateleetasis	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth	I	..	I	..	..	..	I
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis	I	..	..	..	I
Convulsions	3	3	I	8	7	4	I	20
Gastritis
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	I	..	I	3	..	3	I
Pneumonia	2	4	4	13
Suffocation, overlaying	I	..	..	I
Other Causes	I	..	I	I	I	I	4

Population, estimated to middle of 1911—25,100.

Births in the year	{ legitimate .. 803
	illegitimate .. 28
Deaths in the year of	{ legitimate infants .. 101
	illegitimate infants .. 5
	Deaths from all causes at all ages, 391.

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year 1911.
HEWORTH DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under
One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes—Certified ..	..	9	3	1	2	15	7	9	10	8	49
Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	8
{ Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	9
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	..	7	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelestasis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Convulsions ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	3	..	7
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	8
Suffocation, overlaying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Population, estimated to middle of 1911—9,349.

Births in the year { legitimate..351

illegitimate..15

legitimate infants..48

illegitimate infants..3

Deaths in the year of

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year 1911.
FELLING DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes—Certified	5	2	1	1	9	9	7	6	7	37
Uncertified
{ Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria and Croup
Whooping Cough
{ Diarrhoea
Enteritis
..
{ Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
..
{ Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus
..
Ateleetasis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis
Convulsions	1	2	..	3	5	1	..	9
Gastritis
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Suffocation, overlaying
Other Causes

Population, estimated to middle of 1911—10,834.

Births in the year { legitimate .. 286

illegitimate .. 11

legitimate infants .. 34

Deaths in the year of { illegitimate infants .. 2

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year 1911.
WINDY NOOK DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under
One Year of Age.

Population, estimated to middle of 1911-1917,..

(legitimate.. 158

Births in the year { illegitimate . . 2
{ legitimate infants . . 10

{ illegitimate infants.. nil.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Home-work.

I.

Inspection.

Premises.	No of Inspections	No of Written Notices.	No of Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	9	nil	nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	43	nil	nil
Totals ..	52	nil	nil

II.

Defects Found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ..	nil	nil
Want of Ventilation ..	nil	nil
Overcrowding	nil	nil
Want of Drainage (floors)	nil	nil
Other Nuisances.. ..	nil	nil
Sanitary Accommodation Unsuitable and Defective	I	I

III.

Home Work.

Nature of Work	No of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	No of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Council
Wearing Asparel— Making, etc.	nil	nil

IV.

Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register	49
------------------------------------	----

V.

Other Matters.

NIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Nuisances

For the Year 1911.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Felling Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report of work done during the year, 1911.

The amount and value of the work done cannot be adequately expressed by statistics, but some idea of the work done, and the sanitary progress made is shown by the Tables appended.

NOTICES SERVED.—276 informal notices and 5 formal notices were served on Owners, Agents, and Occupiers, dealing with offences under the Public Health Acts and the Bye-laws; of these 264 were complied with. With respect to the remainder, consisting

of notices for structural alterations, and yard paving, the owners have promised to have the work done during 1912. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—27 ashpit privies have been abolished, 25 ash-closets and 11 water-closets provided in place thereof, whilst 18 water-closets take the place of 13 ash-closets; 3 additional ash-closets were provided owing to insufficiency. 15 ash-closets were reconstructed, 2 new water-closet basins and cisterns were provided in place of defective ones.

For further details of work done see Table II appended.

39 Back yards which had not previously been paved or were in a defective condition, have now been paved with cement concrete, 17 were repaired, and 61 new yard gullies have been provided.

DRAINAGE.—49 notices have been served with respect to house drains. Six houses were found without sufficient drainage; this has now been provided. 13 were found so defective that they were taken up, and new drains laid 7 were without proper disconnection from Sewer, this has been remedied. New drainage has been provided to houses at Summer Street and Lamas Square, 89 and 91 High Street, Coxon Terrace, Boiston's Buildings Heworth Lane, and Dixon Terrace; whilst at Reservoir Street, Wardley, a new sewer has been laid each side of the Street, and branch drains from the yards connected thereto. This was a much needed improvement. 23 stoppages were removed, the stoppages were not caused so much by defective construction, as by carelessness on the part of the tenants by allowing scrubbing brushes, dish cloths, and even milk tins to be put into the gullies. 67 yards of 6 inch, and 188 yds. of 4 inch new drains were laid and tested.

27 Notices were served for structural defects in dwelling houses, 25 houses where the floors were of uneven stone flags, these were removed and wood floors or cement ones laid; 11

floors were repaired; 54 houses not previously supplied with suitable storage for food have now been so provided; 16 houses have had new spouts provided; 14 windows found in a dangerous condition have now been made safe; and 38 houses that formerly depended for water on taps placed outside have had water laid on to each house and provided with scullery sinks.

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.—17 self-contained houses and 2 houses in flats have been occupied during the year. Two houses in Providence Place, which formerly consisted of 4 two-room tenements, have been converted into two self-contained. In addition, one house which was closed in 1910, has been re-opened; whilst in Lamas Square and Summer Street, 15 houses, which were closed by order of the Council in 1910, have been converted into 4 self-contained houses of 5 rooms, and 4 two-room flats, the upstairs flats having also been much improved. These houses (which were previously a bad type of back to back) are now occupied, and a very great improvement has been effected. All new houses are provided with water-closets.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.—101 houses were inspected and notices served, 12 were closed by order of the Council, viz., 2 Reay Street, Bill Quay; 8 Jonadab, Bill Quay; and 2 Brown's Buildings, Holly Hill, Felling. These houses were basement dwellings, built partly into the bank, no through ventilation, damp, badly lighted, and difficult to convert into suitable houses. One house in Hunter's Place and two in Brewery Lane were closed by Owners, 7 houses in High Level Square, Bill Quay, additional light has been provided in attics, steps leading to attics improved, pantries provided, also new spouts, and general repairs executed. 16 houses in Prospect Terrace, Bill Quay, the stone floors removed, cement floors laid, pantries provided, small yards in front cemented, new spouts and coal houses also provided. 13 houses in Gordon Street, Felling, proper food storage provided, floors, ceilings, roofs, spouts and windows repaired, privies and outhouses reconstructed, yards repaired, new gullies and scullery waste pipes provided. 2

houses in Quarry Row, pantries provided, ceilings, roofs, windows, spouts, and floors repaired, and general repairs executed. 14 houses at Heworth Colliery, and 6 houses in Coldwell Street, the work is being proceeded with. The remaining houses, viz., 3 Church Row, 1 Black House, 3 Paradise Place, Windy Nook, 4 Davidson Street; 4 Split Crow Lane and 6 Hunter's Place, Felling, are still under consideration. In addition the 16 one-room tenements in Dixon's Terrace have had a thorough repair, new drainage laid, water laid on to each tenement, scullery sinks provided. Two houses in Albion Street, Windy Nook, have been put into a proper state of repair, water put into them, yards cemented, new drains laid, new spouts provided, and general repairs executed. The notice to put the houses in Dixon Terrace and Albion Street into a fit state was served in 1910.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.—The number of empty houses in the district is not so large as last year. There are a large number of unfit houses that have been closed, especially in the riverside district, which includes Heworth Shore, Heworth Lane, and Felling Shore. In these districts there are 112 empty houses; of these 52 have been closed by order of the Council or by the Owners. The problem of dealing with the houses in these districts is a somewhat difficult one, for the chief occupiers are of the casual labouring class, whose average wage is very low, and unable to bear the strain of a higher rental than 1/6 per week. But whilst there is a good deal of very old property in the district, we have none of those congested areas which are so unfortunate a feature in large towns, for the houses are situated in the most part with large open spaces around.

During the last few years a better type of house has been built, though building operations during the year have been very quiet. Most of the houses built during the year are in the Windy Nook district. There is a very large amount of land in or near the centre of the district available for building sites, but the land is leasehold, and although let on a

999 years' lease, there appears to be a strong prejudice against leasehold property, thus preventing the due development of the district.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—There are 18 Cowkeepers and 48 Milkshops on the register, being an increase of 5 in Milkshops. Two new Cowsheds have been erected during the year. 4 notices were served, one for occupying cowshed without being on the register,² to whitewash and one for defective drainage

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—91 notifications were received by the Medical Officer. Frequent visits were made by me, the sanitary conditions of the house noted, and printed instructions and disinfectants were given. 16 cases were removed to Hospital, 20 lots of bedding were put through the steam disinfector, and returned to owners. 40 houses were disinfected including two where persons had died of Phthisis, 71 mattresses and 5 beds were destroyed at the destructor.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are 19 on the register; 8 of these are licensed, and renewed annually. One notice was served for not cleansing (as required by Byelaw) after slaughtering.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There are 57 on the register, being a decrease of 4. One notice was received from H. M. I. of Factories with respect to foul conditions of privy at brickworks; this was immediately attended to.

Four licences have been granted under the Petroleum Acts.

HY. G. BALDOCK, Cert. R. San. Inst.,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.

Summary of Nuisances dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

NATURE OF NOTICES DEALT WITH.				Number of Notices.
Structural Defects	27			
Overcrowding	10			
Cowsheds	4			
Slaughter Houses	1			
Ashpits and Privies	107			
Deposits of Manure and Refuse	5			
Water-closets	7			
Defective Yard Paving	24			
Drainage	49			
Water Supply	1			
Defective Yard Gullies	14			
Defective Scullery Waste-pipes	18			
Pigeon Cotes and Hen-houses in yards	7			
Unpaved Stables..	2			
Total	276			

TABLE II

Details of work carried out in the abatement of Nuisances
during 1911.

Combined Privy and Ashpits removed ..	..	27
Ash Closets erected in place of Ashpit Privies ..	..	28
Water-Closets provided to take the place of Ashpit Privies .. ..	..	11
Water-Closets provided in place of Ash-Closets ..	..	18
New Ash-Closets provided owing to insufficiency ..	..	3
Dilapidated Ash-Closets reconstructed ..	..	15
New Water-closets to take the place of defective ones .. .. ..	..	2
New Doors and Seats provided to privies ..	..	11
New Hatch Doors provided to Ash-Closets ..	.	19
Hatch Doors provided with proper fastenings ..	..	48
Receptacles for refuse provided ..	..	8
Houses not previously or sufficiently provided with drainage, now provided ..	..	6
Defective Drains removed and New Drains laid ..	..	13
Drains tested with Water or Smoke ..	..	48
Disconnections from Sewer ..	..	7
New Yard Gullies provided ..	..	61
Choked Drains, stoppages removed ..	..	23
Back Yards Cemented complete ..	..	39
Back Yards repaired ..	..	17
Defective stone-flagged floors of houses removed and wood or cement floors laid ..	..	25
Defective wood floors repaired ..	..	11
Houses not previously provided with suitable Storage for food, now provided ..	..	54
New Eave and Down Spouts ..	..	16
Windows repaired ..	..	14
Separate Water supply to houses ..	..	38
Scullery Sinks provided ..	..	32
New Vent Pipes ..	..	2
Scullery Waste pipes repaired ..	..	12
Lengths of New Drains laid, 6 inches (in yards)	..	67
" " "	4 inches "	188

TABLE III.

Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Number of Notifications received	..	.	91
Number of Cases removed to Hospital	..	..	16
Number of Visits paid	..	..	136
Houses Disinfected	..	..	40
Lots of Infectious Bedding put through Steam Disinfector	..	..	20
Beds destroyed at the Destructor	..	..	5
Mattresses destroyed at the Destructor	..	..	71